Discrimination - 1917

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917 new York age 9/20/17

SCHOOL SEGREGATION FAILS IN CINCINNATI

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

CINCINNATI, O.—The colored people of Cincinnati have finally defeated an effort made for over a year to compel all the children of the race to attend the Stowe School, known as a colored school. This attempt at segregation has been resisted by the parents for many months, but every obstacle had been placed in the way of their securing transfer or admission for the children to the other schools. When the matter was put up squarely to the superintendent, no legal authority could be found for forcing the children to attend the colored school and transfers were finally secured to the schools of their choice.

The situation was summed up by W. P. Dabney, in the *Union*, as follows:

"We wish it distinctly understood that intelligent colored people do not object to colored teachers, but they do object to colored schools, they object to the idea involved of segregation Jim Crowism, and prejudice in public institutions supported by taxation, directly or indirectly, of citizens of the communinty They love colored teachers and they respect colored teachers, but feel that they should be distributed among all of the schools, just as the children should be free to go to any school. There is a tendency now to segregate Negroes in everything of a public nature, and we regret to say that some of our colored leaders, spurred on by ambition and desire for money, fight for their own selfish desires rather than labor for the general good. We have no German, Irish, Jewish, Italian or French schools. Only the colored people are ranked as unworthy of association, regardless of their ability, morals or wealth. What a rotten system of Christianity. If Negro children are not up to standard, their competition with white children will bring them up to the standard. We want mixed schools, which means teachers as well as pupils."

AID OF CHILD NEGROES AT BAR

Mrs. Bertha Thomas, Upholder of School Rights, in Oak Park Court

Mrs. Bertha Thomas, defender of the rights of negro children in public schools, appeared before Justice Arthur Kendall of Oak Park today.

Mrs. Thomas is charged with having disturbed the school when she appeared after mysterious masked men had tried to frighten negro children from the school and demanded an explanation of the affair from Miss Pernadette Bremner, the teacher who refuses to teach negro children.

Excitement over the outcome of this school race dispute is increasing rapidly. Miss Premner issued an ultimatum to the school board saying that under no circumstances would she ever teach a class containing negro children.

This declaration is the climax of a series of clashes between the champions of two negro families, those of Richard Eaton and James Douglas, and citizens who are determined to keep the children of these families out of the school.

The negro parents, backed by instructions from the office of State's Attorney Hoyne, are determined to keep their children in the school.

NEGRO CHILDREN'S CHAMPION FINED AND UNDER BOND

OCTOBER 3, 1917

Teacher Says Mrs. Thomas Brandished Whip and Called Her "Black-Legged Coward"

Mrs. Bertha Thomas, Palos Park's white champion of negro school children, today was fined $5 and costs and placed under a bond of $500 to keep the peace by Justice Kendall of Oak Park.

Miss Pernadette Bremner, teacher of the district school in Palos Park, was the chief witness against her. Miss Bremner said Mrs. Thomas burst into her schoolroom brandishing a buggy whip, called her a "hussy" and a "black-legged coward," and demanded to know why she was keeping the children after noon.

Mrs. Thomas admitted calling Miss Bremner a hussy and a coward, but denied she said "black-legged."

Miss Breniner also testified to seeing two masked men enter the schoolroom one morning and talk to the negro pupils.

Nathan Eaton, one of the negro pupils, said the men told him to keep away from the school.

The buggy whip incident occurred on Sept. 25. It was the outgrowth of a dispute over four negro children in the school. The teacher, declaring she never had nor never would teach negro children, aroused Mrs. Thomas to declare that she would see that the negro children were protected.

After Mrs. Thomas' visit to the school, however, a truce was effected. The negro children are still attending the school.

POLICE CALLED TO SEPARATE NEGROES AND WHITES AT SERVICE

DALLAS TEX NEWS

AUGUST 10, 1917

Following a visit Wednesday night by Welfare Director John C. Smith to a Holy Roller meeting held on Williams street near the Murray Gin Company plant in East Dallas, during which white women and children mixed freely with negroes in the worship, a squad of police officers was stationed at the meeting tent last night to enforce the law requiring the separation of negroes and whites in religious meetings.

Mr. Smith had received several complaints about white women and children visiting the negro meeting.

"The reports I received were not exaggerated in the least," Mr. Smith said last night.

"I found a number of 10 and 12-year-old girls seated alongside of negroes. I saw white women kneeling at the altar, some of them so drenched in perspiration that their clothes merely hung to their bodies. I saw one child lying on the sawdust floor exhausted and the man who was with me told the father to pick up the child. The father replied, 'If you fool with me I'll cut your heart out.'

"At this juncture I interceded and told the man what to do on penalty of being placed in jail. I saw little tots lying around on the benches asleep while the negroes gathered about them. I saw their mothers and fathers rolling and wallowing in the dirt until they were exhausted, and a continuance of such acts will not be tolerated if means can be found to circumvent them.

"All that the officers had the power to do was to require that the whites and negroes be separated and apart from each other. This was done tonight."

In the rush and excitement, Mr. Smith said, he feared that some of the smaller children, unable to understand what was going on about them and too small to avoid the perfervid actions of their parents and the negroes, might be crushed and injured during the worship. The whites hereafter will be required to occupy the section set aside for them if they continue to attend the meeting.

DENIED GOVERNMENT JOB ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR

The American 12/22/17

Washington, December [illegible]—Mrs. George Burton Overton of Staunton, Va., received two days telegrams to come to Washington and accept a position as stenographer in the offices of the Council of National Defense. The second telegram was in the form of a demand to report at once. She reported last Tuesday and when it was found out that she was colored, was told that the "position" had been filled. The clerk handed her $2 so that "she might not be out her railroad fare." The telegrams stated that the position paid $1,000.

Mrs. Overton was formerly chief clerk in the secretary's office at Howard University and passed her Civil Service examination with an exceptionally high rating. In one subject her average was 100 per cent.

While awaiting her turn in line at the office of the chief clerk at the National Defense office, Mrs. Burton says a request came in for a stenographer and typewriter "at once." Evidently only white clerks were wanted.

The case was placed in the hands of the local N. A. A. C. P.

Altho the government offices here are hard put to find adequate stenographers and typewriters to carry on the immense increase of business connected with the war, government officials prefer to lie rather than appoint colored women. Several other cases like that of Mrs. Overton's have come to light this past month, and in one case the applicant was offered instead of the $1000 job, which her appointment called for a position in the Bureau of Engraving at $55 a month.

WOMEN WIN SUIT AGAINST 5 & 10c STORE

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Nanette Howe of 39 Eastern avenue and Mrs. Annie West, 114 West State street, were the plaintiffs in a $1,000 discrimination suit against the S. S. Kresge 5 and 10c store. Atty. Henry A. Booth was counsel for plaintiffs and Leary, Cummings & Leary, counsel for defense.

The plaintiffs alleged that on June 16, 1916, and on the following day they were refused service at the company's soda fountain because of their color. They also stated that they waited from 30 to 45 minutes and the clerks repeatedly ignored their requests for "banana royals," remarking that it was getting "cloudy" and might "rain" and making other sarcastic remarks. One white woman said that it served the Colored people right, as that was the way they were treated down south.

Attorney Leary attempted to show that the defendants did not discriminate against colored people and that the store was crowded both days; also that it was against the rules to serve customers standing.

The case was argued before Judge Calahan in Superior court Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, the jury brought in a real verdict awarding the plaintiff $25 each, the minimum on one count. The maximum sum under the "anti-discrimination" act is $300 on one count.

Attorney Booth stated that the plaintiffs were not really after the money, but after getting justice, but he was dissatisfied with the amount received. The defendants will appeal to the Supreme court.

Judge Calahan made it plain that discrimination on account of race creed or color would not be tolerated in any public place in this city or state.

OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

HAS BEEN PASSED UPON SEVERAL TIMES BY OHIO SUPREME COURT, SAYS HON. HARRY C. SMITH, IT'S AUTHOR—ERRONEOUS REPORT CORRECTED.

Cleveland, O., April 4, 1917.

Editor, The Guardian,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Confrere:—

I know **The Guardian** will rejoice in the fact that the Supreme Court of Ohio has a number of times passed favorably on the constitutionality of the Ohio Civil Rights' law which I introduced and secured the enactment of when a member of the Ohio Legislature for the first time in 1894, twenty-three years ago. The same is true of the Ohio Mob Violence or Anti-Lynching law which was my principal work in 1896, when a member for the second time. 4/7/17

An article, published recently in "The Guardian" is misleading. There is no law in Ohio, or any other state, as far as I can learn, that prevents lawyers or others from CLAIMING the unconstitutionality of any law, or even of the ten commandments.

Your fraternally,

HARRY C. SMITH,

Editor, The Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette.

COLORED WOMEN WIN CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT IN CONN.

The Guardian, 9/28/1

Discrimination against some of the delegates at the Northeastern Federation at Stamford, Conn., was taken up by the Federation without delay. Resulting in the Chief of Police notifying all restaurant keepers that there was a law in Connecticut which would not permit discrimination against any one being properly treated and served and if so they would be fined and licensed revoked, after which no more trouble was had.

The Stamford residents of color rejoiced that a test had been made for by it they learned of a law existing to their benefit. Another strange incident was a motor cyclist ran into an auto with sight seeing delegates, and when the case was brought up before the District Attorney, it developed the man had no license and was fined $15.00. He appealed and the delegates left rejoicing while he and the courts had it to settle.

ST PAUL MINN DISPATCH

OCTOBER 13. 1917

COLORED TEACHER OUSTED, NEGROES ARE INCENSED

Negroes in St. Paul are incensed over the dismissal of Miss Grace Lealtad, the daughter of Rev. A. H. Lealtad, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal church, as teacher at the Hill school.

Miss Lealtad is a negress and her dismissal came as a result of protest from white parents.

Negro pastors will discuss race issues in their sermons tomorrow, it was said, instead of patriotic subjects.

PHOENIX ARIZONA REPUBLICAN
FEBRUARY 27, 1917

A High School Graduate

The first colored boy has been graduated from the Phoenix High school. Or, to be accurate, he has completed the high school course and has done so creditably. Those who believe that a man should not be condemned on account of the color God gave him are proud of this youth, ratner prouder of him than they are of the system which sentenced him to it. Ja- tion. He has accomplished a task amid difficulties and discouragements which no white graduate from the Phoenix High School has ever had to encounter.

We are not criticising the segregation law when it can be sensibly applied as in our grammar schools where there are enough colored pupils to form a school in which they can be given opportunities equal to those which white pupils enjoy. They are entitled by the constitution of the United States to such equal opportunities and any segregation law which would deprive them of them, would, of course, be invalid. There is an advantage to both white and colored pupils in segregation in proper circumstances.

For a long time after our segregation law was put into effect in the grammar schools it was suspended as to the high school for the reason that there were not enough colored pupils to make up a high school. For some time there was but one, this boy who has just been graduated. When the segregation law was enforced as to the high school, a private tutor was employed by the school authorities for this youth for the first year, so that for that year, he was probably the most expensively trained youth under a public school system in the United States. Meanwhile, other colored pupils, eight we think, entered the high school course and they have been given nominally the same opportunities as those which the white high school pupils enjoy but at a considerable expense to the taxpayers.

We do not like to advocate the disobedience or the disregard of any law, good or bad, but we cannot escape the inquiry whether, in its application in such circumstances as we have described, the segregation law would not be more honored in its breach than in its observance.

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

FEB 11 1917

THE NEGRO AND HIS RIGHTS.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial "The Negro Physician" is a brutally frank citation of existing conditions in the south, in the east, in the north, and now to exist in Chicago. It is really a tragedy, as you state, that the Negro, who has fitted himself for citizenship by living up to the qualifications required by the Anglo-Saxon, is thrust down and crushed in his ambition to be the exception rather than the rule, and this situation is fraught with graver consequences than may appear on the surface.

I am sorry that the editorial was ever written, because if it was wrong to give the Negro citizenship fifty years ago on account of his ignorance that plea does not hold good today and America has a different type of Negro today, a race of people of whom she should feel proud.

We felt proud of THE TRIBUNE when it championed the cause of the Negro in the matter of cutting down southern representation or allowing the Negro his constitutional rights. You say it won't do him any good to contend for them, that he must use tact and take what you give him.

The sons of the black mammies and Uncle Toms will fight for their rights and have faith in the almighty God that their rights will be respected. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." JAMES F. LAWSON, M. D.

[illegible] POST

Negro Editor Against Jim Crow School Here

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of "The Crisis," a New York publication in the interests of the colored people of the country addressed the Hartford Branch of the National Association of Colored People at the Center Church house last night. He said that rumors that a "Jim Crow" school is being planned for Hartford was the reason for the founding of the branch of the organization here and declared that any attempt to segregate the colored school children will be unsuccessful.

Dr. DuBois told his family history, saying that he had relatives in the Revolution and in the Civil War and that members of his family are now in the United States service but there is no place for his family in the old New England town of Great Barrington, Mass., where he makes his home.

New England used to take a great interest in the Southern negro, he said, and declared that it would be easy for the South to settle the race problem properly, but now that the Southern Negro is coming North New England has a problem of its own to meet. "What is New England going to do?" he wanted to know.

In outlining the work of the organization Dr. Dubois said. "What we are fighting for now is the unlimited citizenship of the colored man in every part of the country."

Miss Mary White Ovington, vice-president of the association and James Weldon Johnson, field secretary also spoke. Rev. A. C. Dieffenbach presided.

JOPLIN MO. GLOBE
DECEMBER 16 1917

Petition for Negro School Is Denied

Segregation Impossible Under Law Owing to Small Number of Negro Children of School Age Enrolled.

Because of their being one student less than the number required by law, the petition filed with the board of education several months ago by several negro residents of this city, requesting that a negro school be established in Webb City, was denied yesterday by the board. There were last spring fourteen negro school children here and because of the small number the petition of segregation was referred to the state superintendent of schools. A letter was received from him advising that the establishment of a negro school depended, not on the present number of resident negro children, but upon the enumeration of last spring, which, according to figures revealed by the canvass of the enumerator's report, shows one short of the number required by law.

As a result of the action taken by the board, negro children will be required to attend the regular grade schools with the white children.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEGROES LEGAL RIGHTS

Can They Be Barred From Moving Picture Theaters?

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Believing that the greatest menace to democracy is injustice, oppression, degradation, inflicted on anyone, because of race prejudice, and being a member of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I was interested in the letter appearing in your columns a few days ago, dated December 26, from one signing himself "C. F.". He complained that a policeman barred his way into a movie show, thinking him colored, although, he says, he can prove he has no colored blood, but is Spanish-French.

I began to read with some sympathy, which I lost as I read on. He did not protest on principle against such discrimination against any race. There was no indignation expressed that a cultivated colored man or woman might possibly be so excluded, but just because he happened to be hit. I have not happened to see any response to his letter, but since he asks for information I believe I am right in saying that the policeman went beyond his rights in excluding him. He could bring suit against the theater. It is up to him now to join our association and help prevent such injustice to other races, that feel such discrimination as keenly as he does. We must outgrow the ancient prejudices against those of other races than ourselves and give each a fair chance to show what they can do. B. J.

Brooklyn, January 5, 1917.

From GAZETTE TIMES

Address: Pittsburg, Pa.

Negro Measure Up.

A bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature provides for the admission of Negroes into houses on equal footing with white. It fixes as the penalty for the discrimination against any race a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500 or imprisonment for not less than 30 days or more than 90 days or both. The offense would be classed as a misdemeanor. Owing to the large Negro population in the state a feeling exists in Harrisburg that both branches of the legislature will pass the measure. The governor vetoed a similar bill offered in 1915.

m PUBLIC LEDGER

ress: Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOL BOARD VICTOR IN SUIT NEGRO BRINGS

Delaware County Court Sustains Directors in Separating Pupils at Morton

MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—A verdict in favor of the Morton school district was returned by the jury in the case of Edward Mayo, a negro, who brought suit to compel the School Board to allow his children to go to study with white pupils. The jury also sustained the directors' action in separating the pupils.

In September, 1915, the School Board separated the white and colored pupils. The former were sent to a new building and the latter were ordered to continue to attend the old one. The colored residents decided not to send their children to school, for which many of them were fined, under the compulsory school act. The colored children then entered the school, and the board employed two colored teachers. The fight was resumed later in the courts of Delaware County.

From BULLETIN

Address: Philadelphia, Pa.

Date

UPHOLD RACE SEGREGATION

Jury Sustains Morton School Board's Separation of Classes

A verdict in favor of the Morton school district was returned in Media yesterday by a jury in the case of Edward Mayo, a negro, who brought suit to compel the School Board to allow his children to go to study with white pupils. The jury also sustained the directors' action in separating the pupils.

In September, 1915, the School Board separated the white and colored pupils. The former were sent to a new building and the latter were ordered to continue to attend the old one. The colored residents decided not to send their children to school, for which many of them were fined, under the compulsory school act. The colored children then entered the school, and the board employed two colored teachers. The fight was resumed later in the courts of Delaware county.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

FEB 1 - 1917

NOTE AND COMMENT

The New York judge who "punished" a man for expressing prejudice against the colored race by striking his name from the jury list at least gave official recognition of the dignity and honor of jury service. That the offender may have been pleased to escape the risk of such service is another matter.

Discrimination – 1917

COLOR LINE CAUSES TROUBLE IN PALOS PARK SCHOOL

Palos Park, Ill., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Bertha Thomas (white) was tried before Justice Kendall Monday on [illegible] of threatening to horsewhip any person who endeavored to prevent Race children from attending the school in that district. Miss Burnadette Bremmer, also white, filed the charge. The case will be continued next week.

Ku Klux Klan Method Used

"I was driving to the school," Mrs. Thomas said, "when I met the three small Colored children running furiously down the road. I stopped them and they told me two men swathed in white sheets had told them to get out and never come back. I took them back and demanded of Miss Bremmer what she meant by such work, and her answer was unsatisfactory. I suppose I brandished my whip around a little too much.

"When I left the school, I met Mrs. McCord, a member of the school board, and two men. We talked for a while and I told them what I thought of such an un-American practice. The men jumped out of Mrs. McCord's car and took my whip from me and whipped me with it. I was rescued by some farm hands working near by."

Mrs. Eaton, mother of Kenneth, Nathan and Alice Eaton, the children driven from school, had been to see the state's attorney, and was told that her children would not be molested. Mrs. Eaton told of several letters Mrs. McCord had read to her, and that she had called in person on several occasions and prevailed upon her not to send her children to school.

Refused to Teach Race Students

Miss Bremmer, employed as teacher in the district school, had resigned once because she declined to accept members of the Race in her class. She has been very airish and uppish in her disposition ever since, it is claimed.

From the last report, Miss Bremmer has returned to the school room and waived her protest of teaching Race pupils. But for the loss of a few dollars she is perfectly happy to earn a livelihood at this occupation and seems willing to suffer the irony of acknowledging ignorant misleadings. The children are now in school and will remain, even if someone has to sit on the school steps.

CANNOT DRAW COLOR LINE IN LOCAL CAFES

No color line can be drawn in the cafes of New York was the decision rendered by Justices Guy, Shearn and Bijou of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week. The decision was rendered in a case taken to the higher court on an appeal by Eugene L. Moore, advertising manager of THE AGE, and D. E. Tobias.

In April, 1916, they entered the saloon of John Rhiem, 21 Cortland street, to buy a sociable drinks. No attention was paid them for fully ten minutes, and when they asked Rhiem why they were not served he told them he did not serve colored people.

Messrs. Moore and Tobias sued Rheim for violating the Civil Rights Act. Their case came up before Magistrate John I. Davies, a Republican, last spring, who decided against them. On the appeal the Supreme Court Justices awarded each complainant $500.

Orders "Jim Crow" Sign Down

Cleveland, Ohio, May 18—Last week Messrs. Francis E. Young and Charles S. Sutton, the latter one of Cleveland's most successful Race lawyers, succeeded in having the sign, "For White People Only," removed from the window of a restaurant, corner Cedar avenue and Ashland road, threatening suit under Ohio's civil rights law. Police Prosecutor Irving issued the order.

The House Patterns Law After Southern Murderers and Lynchers!

The Topeka Plaindealer 1/26/17.

UP TO THE SENATE!

That Dignified Body of Pure Minded, Educated Men; Cream of the Saxon Race Will Be Called on to Save Kansas from Disgrace

Again that dignified body of educated, refined men, who comprise the Senate of this State will be called upon to save Kansas from everlasting disgrace by defeating a bill patterned after those fostered by Georgia's murderers, lynchers and riffraff and passed Tuesday by the Kansas House of Representatives. The bill is far reaching, unjust and a direct thrust to impede the progress of Kansas blacks along educational lines. The bill provides for the segregation of white and colored children in the public schools in cities of the second class up to the High school.

Should such a law be placed upon the statutes of Kansas it means that very few colored children will ever pass through the High schools of the state. The law itself tells the white children that the blacks have no rights which they are bound to respect and when a colored student enters a High school his presence will be just as undesirable as it was in the grades, and between students and teachers, the colored student will be so humiliated and discriminated against that he will be forced out of school. On the other hand the schools in the cities of the second class have plenty of room for improvement which is slow in being brought about on account of lack of funds, then why add extra expense and give colored children worse than they now have when the same money could be used in improving conditions that would result in great good for all concerned? In some cities of the second class there are not more than a half dozen colored children in the schools and one teacher would be required to teach eight grades, a thing no man or woman can do successfully, and there is not a man who voted for this infamous un-American bill that would send his child to school under such conditions, and no pure minded Christian white man will thrust such a condition upon the colored race.

WHITE MAN IS RESPONSIBLE.

Citizenship is moulded through education and to develop the Negro into a desirable citizen he must be given the benefit of every advantage and it is through such infamous laws that we are menaced with undesirables. The white man alone is responsible and he alone will have to atone for his acts and it will be measured to him in a way that he and his offsprings will always regret. It is just such laws that cause the present conditions in the South today and the Southern white man is paying daily for it.

NO REASON FOR THE LAW.

There is no reason whatever for such a law being placed on the statutes of Kansas and there should not have been a law separating the schools in cities of the first class, but since we have it, it should not be extended further and if anything repeal it. The measure recently passed by the house was framed and hatched at Galena, Cherokee county, on the border of Missouri and urged by the rabble of the bandit state; the bill was presented to stir up strife and disrupt the friendly relations that have always esxited between the races in Kansas. The recent campaign was made on segregation. Every Negro home in the country was flooded with campaign thunder telling of the segregation policy of Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party, but if the Kansas House of Representatives is an example of Republican fair play, the saddle has been placed on the wrong horse.

CATHOLICS DON'T BAR BLACKS

The white protestant is ever ready to throw a block in the Negro's way to impede his progress along all lines while the Catholic church is lending every aid possible to lift him up. Here in Topeka Negroes have and are attending the Catholic school and there has never been a word uttered against them. But of course when one views the matter from the right angle, we find there is a big difference in Christians and hypocrites.

WHY PICK ON THE NEGRO?

In this broad land we have Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese and other races but the Negro is selected as the goat and all that is mean and degraded is heaped upon his shoulders. Down in Mexico white Americans are being murdered, their women outraged daily and while the faithful, loyal black is down there fighting and dying to protect them, white hypocrites are passing laws to take away his rights. Hatched in the debased minds of the low, ignorant snuff-dipping "crackers" of the South these laws have gradually crept Northward until they have reached Kansas—the cradle of freedom, and they must not be permitted to disgrace the pages of our statutes.

VOTE FAVORING BILL.

The following members voted in favor of placing a law on the statute patterned after those of Georgia and other states whose destinies are guided by murderers and lynchers. They are hatched in the hot-bed of ignorance:

Messrs. Adams, Bardwell, Barnes, Blankenbeker, Bray, Brooks, Brougher, Brown of Douglas, Brown of Greenwood, Campbell of Sedgwick, Carlton, Carter, Caudill, Charles, Chittenden, Clasen, Coffin, Davis, Day, Donovan, Estes, Evans, Farmer, Finney, Foster, Geddes, Gillum, Goodier, Graham, Green, Harley, Heath, Holland, Hughes, Johnson of Franklin, Johnson of Nemaha, Johnson of Norton, Johnson of Wallace, Keller, Layton, Long, Lyons, Marshall, Martin, McIvor, McReynolds, Miller, Nelson, Noble, Nork, Peal, Piper, Railsback, Sellards, Sexson, Sharpe, Short, Sparks, Stone, D. H., of Lyon, Stone, F. O., of Lyon, Stout, Sullivan, Timken, Wells, Woodhouse.

BELIEVERS IN JUSTICE.

The following big hearted, loyal men; believers in equal rights to all men voted to save Kansas from disgrace:

Messrs. Bruner, Collins, Cummings, Endres, Goff, Gorham, Johnson of Brown, Jones, Kline, Koontz, McDougall, Moore, Neiswender, Ostlind, Shannon, Taylor of Ford, Thompson, Wilmoth, Wilson, Mr. Speaker.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Among the following may be found a number of rabbits—men who left or absented themselves to keep from displaying their hand. And while it would not be fair to place all in that class as some were detained on account of illness, the majority are guilty of possessing a streak of yellow. However, we can account for one fine gentleman's absence and that is our esteemed friend Chase, of Linn county, who was ill at his home in Pleasanton. He is always on the side of right:

Messrs. Allen, Barr, Bird, Bond, Caldwell, Campbell of Bourbon, Carson, Chase, Coad, Coolidge, Edwards, Fear, Gibbens, Gilman, Graves, Haley, Harvey, Hershberger, Hughbanks, Ireland, Kent, Mack, Maybew, Moser, Paul, Samson, Schmidt, Sowers, Stone of Shawnee, Taylor of Wabaunsee, Travis, Uplinger, Watkins, White, Whitman.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

Mr. Ross Canifax, who had been ailing for a number of years, grew suddenly worse and on Wednesday night, passed into that deeper and calmer sleep. Mr. Canifax was a man who was generous, sympathetic and kind. He was held in great respect and loved by all who knew him. Services were held Saturday afternoon January 20, 1917, at Pitts Chapel, M. E. church, the Rev. J. M. McAllister ably officiating. Military honors were conferred upon the deceased by Prof. Colland. Funeral services were conducted by Mr. W. P. Campbelle. A large collection of beautiful sweet flowers; tributes of love and respect from his many friends, covered the casket.

Mrs. Grant, a sister of Mr. Canifax, accompanied by her little children, a son and daughter, of Fulton, Mo. attended the funeral here.

Mrs. Harriet Kelly is on the sick list and confined to her bed.

Mr. O. L. Blakey is somewhat indisposed and is off of duty for a few days.

Mrs. Etta Jarrett is recovering after an illness of several weeks.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Wilson who was ill only a few days was held from Campbell's undertaking parlors Monday afternoon.

The Parent-Teachers association held a very interesting meeting at Lincoln High school Thursday afternoon.. Several beneficial addresses were made.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Chamberlain, of Sherman street, entertained Mme. Bufford, of Oklahoma City. Covers were laid for six who enjoyed an elegant 6 o'clock course dinner.

Euclid Chapter No. 23, O. E. S., held appropriate memorial services in honor of the late Mrs. Lucinda Day, first Royal Grand Matron of Missouri.

THE COLOR LINE AT JENKINS?

For several days the complaint has been current that the big Jenkins Music Store has drawn the color line in its player piano department. One lady who is paying for a six hundred dollar player declared that she had been told by the store people that the practice of playing "rolls" for Colored people has been discontinued. A representative of the Sun, hearing these reports and desirous of ascertaining their truth or falsity, called at the store and conferred with the head of the player department. It was learned during a very straightforward interview that the question of playing "rolls" for Colored people has become a very embarrassing matter at the store on account of the crowded condition of the present quarters and also on account of the prejudice of some white purchasers. The ever-ready "incident" of two colored men who became obnoxious in one of the record rooms by overstaying their time and not being tidily clad was also mentioned. Those two men, John Doe and John Roe, are always handy when wanted. It will be remembered that they broke up the attendance of Colored people at Electric Park, caused the alley entrance at the Orpheum and brought about "jimcrowism" in many other public places. At any rate, the Jenkins people say that Colored people have not been explicitly barred from their former accommodations at the store. A little room has been set apart for the hearing of all "rols" for the player. If this room is not in use when a black customer appears he will be allowed to hear or play the "rolls" just as he used to do.

Discrimination — 1917.

SENATE COMMITTEE SAVES KANSAS FROM DISGRACE

The Topeka Plaindealer 2-9-17

Law Patterned After Lynching States Promptly Killed by Noble Defenders of Justice and Fair Play.

The loyal white and colored people of Kansas will be proud to note that the Senate committee on Cities of the Second Class put a bomb under the Sparks House Bill No. 83 offered by Sparks of Galena, to segregate colored children in schools of cities of the second class. It was intended to slip the bill through without the colored people getting wise as to what was going on, and as soon as the news reached us that the matter was befre the House, we got busy and though the bill passed the House with six above a constitutional majority with a great number of Republicans voting for it which was a surprise to us, we knew that the Senate was safe and sound, and the matter was taken up immediately with the Senate committee and they submarined the bill in a quiet manner. When Rev. J. R. Ransom and his submarine forces consisting of Rev. H. W. White, pastor of the Central Baptist church, Rev. Russell and Mrs. Ella Rollin began to send out their torpedoes, there was something doing, and so convincing was the speech of Rev. Ransom that the committee unanimously decided that the bill was of no use, force or effect and when the last torpedoes were sent out the ship was wrecked and the Negro hating committee from Galena just had time to escape.

Much praise is due the Senate committee as they did their sworn duty and are to be commended as safe and sound men who can be trusted to transact business for the great State of Kansas. The following is the committee:

J. A. Milligan, Geo. H. Wark, J. M. Anspaugh, W. H. Myers, Benj. Brunner.

This should be a signal warning to all the Southern Negro haters who come to Kansas to foster their hatred against the colored people of Kansas who came to this state as a haven from the fact that John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln and all those sons of Anglo Saxon race who lived and died that Kansas should be free to everybody and that all the laws on the statute books should be written for the people as one race and one blood. There is a law on the statutes that was enacted some thirty odd years ago segregating schools in cities of the first class. This law should never have been put upon the books. It is a shame and a disgrace to all races in the states, but the colored people have to bear the blunt. All other nationalities enjoy all rights that are accorded citizens of any state. A bill has already been offered to repeal the law in cities of the first class, but we think that this is offered as spite work and not in good faith, but we are in favor of obliterating every "black law" on the statute books of Kansas at the proper time.

Much credit is due Mrs. Ella Rollin for the part she played in the fight against this infamous measure. She is a woman who is doing noble work and should be placed in some good position for the work she has accomplished along political and welfare lines. The colored people should see to it that no one is employed around the legislature save those who will keep an eagle eye out to see all the black laws that are coming up from time to time. We are sorry to say that not one colored employee of the legislature knew anything about this law until it was brought to them from outside and the majority of them were too slow to do anything about heading it off. The colored people of Kansas should get together and fight these outrages that are trying to be forced upon them by a class of Southern whites who come to this state. The following is what the Topeka State Journal said with reference to the part played by The Plaindealer in the fight for equal justice:

"It makes no difference if the house did pass the Sparks bill; we'll kill it in the senate and if we dont the governor will never sign it." That is the view Nick Chiles, editor of the Plaindealer, the local Negro paper, has of the segregation bill now in the legislature. The bill calls for separate schools for whites and blacks in cities of the second class. They are already separated in cities of the first class.

Nick Chiles isn't worrying. In the final analysis of the situation he is depending upon Governor Capper.

"The governor will never sign such a bill," he said.

The Sparks bill slipped thru the committee of the whole house before local Negroes caught its significance. They were on the ground in numbers when it went to final passage, but they were unable to block its passage for even a moment. It went thru with a big majority.

Then the Negroes transferred their interest to the senate. The moment the bill reached the senate Negro lobbyists began warming up to senators. They have been at work on the job ever since and Nicodemus Chiles is pretty well satisfied with the situation.

"The southern people who have been moving into Kansas are responsible for the change in sentiment towards the Negro," he said. "There was a time when all Kansas was loyal to the Negro and wanted him to have his rights, but I admit and every other Negro knows there has been a gradual, and recently, a most rapid change of sentiment.

"The Santa Fe and other big concerns have been bringing a good many people from Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and other southern states. These folks bring with them their intense feeling against the Negro. They spread the sentiment against us.

"There was a time when Kansas people wouldn't have thought of separating the whites and blacks in cities of the first class. But they did it a few years ago and got away with it. Now they want to provide separate schools in cities of the second class. It's the natural next step. If we allow this to go on the next thing will be 'Jim Crow' street cars and railroad coaches and we'll be in about the same situation as the Negroes are in the South.

"Understand, we dont object to the separation of white and black children for any reason except in such cases the Negro children get the worst of it. Their schools are the poorest buildings with the poorest teachers. The Negro children do not have the same chance as the whites. Taxpayers simply will not stand for a double system of schools, one for whites and one for blacks, equally good. One system must suffer from lack of money and everyone knows it is not the school of the white folk that suffers."

The Plaindealer takes special pride in fighting the battles of the race, but they should remember that it takes cash to buy paper, pay printers, etc., and a prompt settlement of subscription accounts would add greatly to the strength of their weapon of defense.

The setback of the race is that there are too few who have the courage to go forward and battle for human rights. They feel that they are inferior or will not be given a chance to be heard, therefore take it for granted that all white people are against them, which is a big mistake. There are thousands of good white men and women in Kansas who are friends to the colored race and will do most anything to help them if the colored people would stand up and show that they are men and women and will defend not only their rights but those who stand up for them. The average white man thinks the average colored person is a coward and if he risks himself to defend him, the colored man will back up. We discovered this in the House a few days ago when two or three white men out of that great number arose upon the floor and defended the rights of colored people and there was not a single man, white or black who would applaud until we started the thing and then there was a general applause by men of the better class, but they would not start until they saw that the fine sentiment expressed was appreciated by the race, and it inspired the speakers to go ahead and say more good things for us. When we find good white men willing to take up the gauntlet and fight for the race, we should encourage them and not desert them.

Now Mr. Sparks can go back to Galena and there tell his people that the Capitol City is a long ways from the line of Missouri, Arkansas or Oklahoma which states have absorbed a disease against the colored people which Kansas will not stand for and if he and his kind do not like Kansas and her laws, it will not take but a few minutes for them to move over the lines into either of the states named. The colored people are going to live in Kansas and enjoy the rights of any other citizen notwithstanding that Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma may object.

Mr. Sparks, father of the un-American bill, is a big, husky one-eyed, strong lunged fellow whose brain seems to work in his stomach or in his feet. He said that the people of Galena sent him here for that special purpose and from the record he is making we think it is the only bill he has introduced. We think he will return home a better and wiser man and with more respect for colored people than he ever had before as he had not probably come in contact with colored people who knew what citizenship meant and would fight to the last ditch to secure that right. It is said that he is from Kentucky but we think it is a mistake, for judging from his actions we should presume he is from Georgia, Mississippi or somewhere in Texas. Kansas has no place for his kind.

MR. LESLIE PINKNEY HILL MAKES DENIAL

Christian Recorder 5/17/17

"Dr. R. R. Wright:

"To reply to your inquiry about my attitude toward the bill, No. 771, I wish to say that I would under no circumstances endorse this measure. I have had no connection with it in any way, and have taken no part in any conference or communication about it with any State official beyond the letter which I have written to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction asking him to use his influence against the measure.

"LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL."

Committee Says Schaeffer Accused Hill

Light is thrown upon the report of Mr. Leslie Hill's connection with the separate school bill by the following statement from the committee which visited Mr. Schaeffer, the State School Superintendent, at Harrisburg, Pa.:

"We, the undersigned, were members of the committee which went to Harrisburg, Pa., April 26, to make a protest against Senate Bill No. 771, which we understood would make possible legal separate schools in the State of Pennsylvania. We were present at an interview with Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Schaeffer. We certainly understood Mr. Schaeffer to say that Mr. Leslie Hill, principal of the Cheyney Institute, favored the passage of this bill, and among other reasons gave for the favoring of this bill the opening up of opportunities for graduates of his school.

(Signed):

"R. R. WRIGHT, Jr., Chairman.
"W. G. N. WATKINS, Malvern, Pa.
"HENRY Y. ARNETT, Phila., Pa.
"HODSON WATERS, Darby, Pa.

* * * * *

429 Washington St.,
Camden, N. J.

Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr.,

Mr. Shaeffer, superintendent of Education, told us in his office at Harrisburg, Pa.: First, That Mr. Leslie P. Hill, of Cheyney, had visited him and that he had talked with Mr. Hill concerning the bill for separate schools for colored children, and he said that Mr. Hill was in favor of the bill for separate schools for colored

children.

2nd. He was in favor of separate homes, separate schools and separate churches for colored people and that his reasons for same was that he wanted to get work for his teachers, and this bill (Mr. Hill) says would make it easier for colorded teachers to get places.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM P. GRAHAM,
One of the Committee.

* * * * *

Rev. Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,

I understood Mr. Schaeffer to say that he had been informed that the colored people got along better, and desired separate schools and churches, and when asked for the name of his informant, replied Mr. Hill of Cheyney school, who, he said favored the passage of the bill (separate school bill) as it would make it easier for colored teachers to get positions, and it would give him an opportunity to secure positions for his graduates.

Yours truly,
H. H. COOPER
Pastor Union A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * *

418 Roxborough, Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. R. R. Wright,Jr.,

1st. I certainly understood Mr Schaeffer to say Mr. Hill favored the passage of the bill.

2nd. He certainly did say Mr. Hil favored the separation of the races and thought colored teachers were best to teach colored children.

Very truly yours,
W. T. HALL
President Baptist Preachers' Meeting.

* * * * *

Law Offices, G. Edward Dickerson
N. W. corner 16th and Bainbridge Streets, Philadelphia.

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,

I am positive that Mr. Schaeffer said that Mr. Leslie P. Hill had called upon him and talked about the school amendment bill, No. 771, of the Senate and wanted it passed. He also stated that Mr. Hill had given as his reasons that such a bill would make openings for the teachers that Mr. Hill is turning out.

G. EDWARD DICKERSON
Attorney of Law

* * * * *

46 Warner Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.

I understood Mr. Schaeffer to say that Mr. Hill had been to see him about the bill referred to, and that he favored separate schools, homes and churches for colored people.

F. B. MITCHELL.

* * * * *

Walnut Avenue, Berwyn, Pa.
Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr.,

I did understand Mr. Schaeffer to say, that Mr. Hill, of Cheyney Pa. favored separate schools. His reasons was that more colored girls could get places to teach. That he Mr. Hill, was in favor of the bill,

Yours very truly
R. F. WRIGHT

* * * * *

78 Park Ave., Woodbury N. J.

Dear Brother:

I did understand Mr. Schaeffer to say that Mr. Hill of Cheyney favored the passage of the bill for the reasons stated in your question.

Yours
H. W. CUMMINGS.

* * * * *

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1917.

We, the undersigned, were members of the Committee which went to Harrisburg, Pa., April 26th, to make a protest against Senate Bill No. 771, which we understood would make possible legal separate schools in the State of Pennsylvania.

We were present at an interview with Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Schaeffer. We understood Mr. Schaeffer to say that Mr. Hill, Principal of Cheyney, favored the passage of the bill, and among other reasons, gave for the favoring of this bill the opening, up of opportunities for graduates of his school.

Signed:

R. R. WRIGHT, Chairman.
HENRY Y. ARNETT, Spokesman
R. F. WRIGHT
W. G. N. WATKINS
HODSON WATERS

COLORED WOMAN BEATS JIM-CROW CLASS ROOMS IN PENN.

MRS. REBECCA SIMMS, THE HEROINE—TOOK ARREST RATHER THAN PAY FINE FOR REFUSING TO SEND HER DAUGHTER TO ROOM IN BASEMENT FOR COLORED AND REFUSED TO LET OTHERS PAY FINE—JUDGE DECIDES JIM-CROW IS ILLEGAL—REBUKE TO SCHOOL BOARD, ALSO TO NEGRO JIM-CROWISTS.

West Chester, Pa., July 1, 1917.—Judge Butler sitting here in the County Court, handed down a decision in favor of Mrs. Rebecca Simms, who refused to send her children to a basement school room in Dowingtown, Pa. The decision ends a bitter battle between Mrs. Simms and the Board. The school board hopelessly beaten, was not represented at the time of the trial. They decided to accept the judgment of the court.

The fight against the School Board was begun last August, when the Colored children were separated from the whites, and sent to the basement of the school building.

A number of indignation meetings were held, and plans laid to carry the fight to the courts. It was agreed not to send the children to school. Some were of the opinion that this would be carrying the matter too far But not Mrs. Simms. She not only refused to send her children to the segregated class room, but refused to pay fines levied by the police authorities. Public spirited citizens offered to pay the fines on several occasions, but she refused to accept their offers of assistance. Mrs. Simms was released, but ordered to appear at court, with the before mentioned result.

Some people believe an entire separate school will be established and are preparing to fight it. While others are of the opinion that the children will be accepted in the classes of the public schools.

Great Victory for Race and Over Negro Time—Serious.

It is pointed out that Judge Butler's decision deals a death-blow to a practice that is becoming common providing separate schools for Colored pupils, at the solicitation of a few job hunters who care so little for the health of the child that quarters of any kind are acceptable to them, provided they secure positions.

NEW JERSEY BILL PASSES, MAKING COLOR LINE CRIME

Glover Bill Backed by Colored Federation Fought Through, But Governor Edge and Nutter are Rapped for Indifference

Trenton, N. J., March 27.—Overcoming determined opposition that at times threatened the success of the measure, the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey has succeeded in having the Civil Rights Laws of that State amended so as to afford adequate protection against color discrimination. Under the provisions of the new act all places of public accommodation are prohibited from such discriminatory practices under penalty of damages in the amount of $500, or from 30 days to one year imprisonment. Introduced by Assemblyman W. Irving Glover, of Bergen County, the measure was passed by the lower House without a dissenting vote, Republicans and Democrats concurring. Hostile influences for a time prevented action in the Senate, but through the efforts of a committee maintained at the capitol by the organization, the bill was passed by that body on the 21st and sent to the Governor for approval. The failure of the Governor to sign the bill immediately gave its opponents opportunity to secure its recommitment for amendment, and through the efforts of Senator Stevens, of Cape May County, the penalty clause was amended so that damages recovered will revert to the overseer of the poor of the county in which action is brought rather than to the plaintiff.

Isaac T. Nutter, Edge's colored campaign manager, is also being flayed. Mr. Nutter, it is allaged, despite repeated requests, refused to interest himself in the measure, and the only concerted opposition to the bill came from Atlantic City, where the latter makes his home. At a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Federation held on Monday resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Senator Stevens in offering the amendment and calling upon the colored people of the State for vigorous action under the new law. In a statement Hamilton Travis, president of the Federation, says: "We find cause for gratification in that we were able to secure favorable action, and while the Stevens amendment scents of political chicanery the law will have a healthy effect. Two things stand out: That the bill drafted by our attorneys, J. H. Penn and Oliver Randolph, baffled our opponents so that they could not attack its legality, and the fact that the Democrats in both Houses voted solidly with us on each occasion." Assemblyman Glover is being lionized by the grateful colored people. It is expected that a loving cup suitably engraved will be presented to him at the Decoration Day meeting of the Federation.

FIGHTING RIDICULE

(BY PROF. WM. L. BULKLEY.)

In its timely and effective fight against the practice of ridiculing colored citizens in public, THE AGE is hitting at abuses that are of deep interest to the race. Such acts of ridicule should not be attempted by any one, and, if attempted, should be stopped.

There are ways of correcting such evils. Which is the wisest is not always easy to say. Most frequently they can be stopped by reaching the pockets of the guilty parties; sometimes by appealing to fair play.

I shall give an illustration of both of these:

Some years ago thumb tacks were supplied by the Board of Education in boxes upon the cover of which was a Negro child's head to give expression to name of the tacks—"Solid Head." I think one can still find the tacks sold with these boxes in the stores.

A letter to Supt. Jones of the Supply Department of the Department of Education, calling attention to the injustice to a large part of the school population brought from that gentleman a courteous reply that the matter would receive his attention. Doubtless he sent to the dealers a notice that either the offensive caricature be removed or that the contract would be held up. At any rate, from that day to this, the boxes have arrived at our schools with a blank space in the poser part of the cover. An illustration of pocket being a close neighbor to heart.

As an illustration of the appeal to fair play: Within a few years a geography found its way to the principal's desk; a book commendable in many ways, but falling into the usual unfairness, which, I confess, may not always be intentional. In portraying the races of men there appeared upon a page, in juxtaposition, President McKinley to represent the Caucasian; Li Hung Chang, the Mongolian; some character well attired to represent the Malay, and another, an Indian warrior. The African was represented by the most uninviting Kaffir or Hottentot, or of whatever savage tribe he may have been.

When the publisher was politely asked whether he thought it was not fairer to represent the Negro at his best, since the other races were so represented, he replied that the criticism was just and asked that he be furnished with a photograph of a representative Negro. Since that time there has appeared, instead of the savage, one of New York's most beloved clergymen.

These are only two ways; there may be others. In any case, a disparaging portrayal of any race works an injustice, and every right-thinking person should work to correct the evil.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Prof. Bulkley is principal of Public School 79, located in a section where most of the residents are Hebrews. He is the only principal in Greater New York, who is a representative of the race in whose interest he writes.

Discrimination — 1917

ANOTHER BIG STORE DRAWS COLOR LINE

Louisville News

Kaufman-Straus Refuses to Fi
Corsets on Women of
the Race

Dec. 22, 1917.

Again the spectre of Race Prejudice arises in one of Louisville's big stores to mock a people who refuse to go in business for themselves therefore must be at the mercy of every whim that actuates the other race.

Not long ago Louisville, the Colored part, was shocked to learn that Sellman, the big women's store at Fourth and Walnut, had signs over their toilets and rest rooms "For White Ladies Only."

When this was corrected by the management another shock was given by the big men's store, Crutcher and Starks, who had the hardihood to advertise a certain proposition "For White Boys Only."

Now comes Kaufman-Straus, one of the oldest, largest and most conservative of Louisville's stores. and gives a double shock because of all houses this is the last one to be suspected of color prejudice.

The class of Colored people that deal with Kaufman-Strauss is the equal in refinement, culture, intelligence and appearances to any of class of the store's patrons. And that there should be any trouble over service at Kaufman's because of color is a distinct surprise.

Tuesday, two women of the race well known for their social and other activities, were shopping and stopped at Kaufman's where one of the ladies had a suit in the making. This lady, who holds a public position, spends a good deal of money at this store and never had for a minute thought that any race feeling existed in any part of it.

She had her suit fitted and then went to the corset department and asked to be shown and fitted with a corset. Then the thing happened. Clerks and saleswomen whispered and told her various tales until in disgust the lady went to the manager who dodged the issue with agility until some one finally admitted that "We don't fit corsets on Colored."

The lady in question immediately cancelled her order for the suit, some fur work and left. But before she left she got the managers and "told" and further informed them that when they insulted her they insulted every self-respecting Colored woman in Louisville and she meant to give the widest publicity to the fact that KAUFMAN'S DRAWS THE LINE. She then called the Louisville News.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER.

The slights and insults are not to be lightly passed. They have an awful significance and the fact that the spirit of prejudice is on the increase is because the Race has been too patient with such discriminations. There are two ways of fighting these things. One and a most effective one is to OWN OUR OWN STORES. The other is to stay out of stores that draw the line. The lady of this story was fitted and treated courteously at an exclusive corset store on Fourth avenue. So you will always find stores to go to who draw no lines.

NO COLOR LINE IN CITY BALL GAMES AT BUFFALO

New York Age

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Municipal Baseball Association has issued the following statement, declaring that no color line would be drawn in the municipal games: 7/12/17

"As there was some comment on the playing of John Emory and Home Run Johnson of the Pittsburgh Colored Stars by the Phoebe Snows in a Municipal League game last Sunday and some chronic kicker wishes to know what the league's stand is in the matter, I'll advise him or anyone else our position.

"The Buffalo Municipal Baseball Association has not as yet drawn the color line and does not intend to do so as long as the present board of directors is running the affairs of the association for its good and welfare. We have no more right to bar a colored player from playing in a Municipal game than the city authorities have to prohibit colored people from using the public parks of this city for the purpose of enjoying themselves.

"The team that played Emory and Johnson was perfectly within their rights as neither player had played with or jumped from any team in our association and they were eligible to play and still are until they break any of our playing rules, and, furthermore, both men have worked a number of years for the Lackawanna railroad which the Phoebe Snows represent.

"We have had colored players playing in the Class A, B. C and D leagues since our organization, and, those who desire information, would consult the book of rules, page 8, article 2, section 7, they might be enlightened. The rule reads:

"No player shall be eligible to play in games under the jurisdiction of this association who shall have received monetary consideration for playing baseball, except that such compensation was received prior to the first day of July of the current season."

LETTER MAKES APPEAL TO JUSTICE

Richmond

COPY OF LETTER TO SENATOR H. C. LODGE ON TEXAS OUTRAGE.

Planet 9-29-17

(By Rev. E. C. Branch.)

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 7, 1917

Senator H. C. Lodge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,—Some months ago I sent you a great deal of papers consisting of circular letters and letters bearing on the Texas outrage case and you will remember that I requested you to return those papers several weeks ago. Failing to hear from you I didn know whether it was because you were so very busy or whether my papers had been lost by you—at any rate, would be very glad to get a report from you relative to these papers.

I note that you and quite a number of the Senators and Congressmen decided to take no further steps in this matter after Secretary Baker told you and others that the report was not true which was indeed erroneous.

We may yet thrash this case out in the court. Since the most peaceable acts we took under consideration can not get a hearing, due to that fact because Mr. Baker said it was not true and he, himself, at the time of this outrage was committed by United States Soldiers and Army Officials, was no doubt in some backward town in the state of Ohio and hence knows nothing about it. He also said something which his record does not show and he cannot produce any record to verify what he has said. Hon L. M. Garrison was Secretary of war at that time. He had a thorough investigation made of it and I was fortunate enough to see Dr. Dogan's copy which condemned Gen. Bell and all others implicated in this great outrage, perpetrated upon only members of my race. This demonstrates beyond a reasonable doubt that it is a fixed purpose to not give the Negro any justice. And where there is an investiagtion that throws light upon an injust act done upon my race there is always a disposition to hide the facts.

I am inclosing you under this cover a little book An Appeal To Justice for your information. This book is a fore-runner to another large book which will come out soon bearing the same title, if for any reason that limitation demure our case, I propose to publish the facts to the world, to prove that those in authority are not desirous of giving the Negro justice. If the Secretary of War still claims that this charge is not true, he would not do justice to the army officials if he fails to bring me to justice for claiming this to be a fact and incriminating a high army official who stands in his opinion without spot or blemish. If the report is un true he would be dis-loyal not to bring me to justice.

I do not mean to attempt to have me mobbed like the Post-master at Texas City, and the Army Officials there tried to do, but I mean give me a fair trial before the Courts.

I contend in as much as the United States soldiers and Texas City police men forced the whole Negro population of Texas City to vacate their homes and leave their homes unprotected, and be robbed at night while they were up town in prison under army guns, that General Bell, or the United States government is responsible. At the time this occurred, Gen. Bell and all soldiers were on the pay roll of the United States government. To force me and my race to lose all of our property in this manner, and reducing many to poverty without a re-dress it is almost equal to robbery.

I am writing you at length because I want you to have the facts in this case, and if you care enough about the case, you can very easy ascertain whether or not these are facts. I have read the Constitution of the United States. I have read the Federal Reporter and the Supreme Reporter of the United States and I see from these various documents that there is not one sentence denying the Negro Justice on account of his color.

I wish to advise you that I was raised in the South and I contend that General Bell had no more right to make a slave of me than of the President of these United States, if there is any virtue in our Constitution. I further contend that he had no more right to enslave our women than he had to enslave some white Millionaire's daughter, with these facts before you for your consideration, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,
E. C. BRANCH.
Address: P. O. Box 48.

We have put the facts up to the Senator—and we here request every loyal Afro American in the United States to write Congress to give us a hearing. This request includes drafted young men of our race, it includes soldiers of our race.

We are due this consideraton, because we lost our property while we were deprived of our personal liberty by U. S. Officials which is contrary to the U. S. Constitution. Mrs. M. Cade of Lake Charles, La., lost a little girl on account of punishment in this slave camp. Mrs. Wright died from punishment. If the white man in power will not give the race justice, we should know it now, and the whole race must know it. If they can not give us justice in this case, they must be our enemies, if so they are enemies to the whole race.

We call upon the laboring man, business man, doctors, lawyers teachers, preachers and our good women to meet us now in our distress appealing for justice. We also call upon the statesmen of our race and all loyal race pride reporters and editors to join us in our contention for justice in hon or of our women, if for no other cause. We want our claims paid—And we want the race to demand only justice.

Committee—Rev. E. C. Branch, Chr.; Rev. S. H. McNeil, Secty.; Sam Morgan, Geo. Hardy, Mrs. K. Morgan.
Published by The Judge Lynch International Book and Publication Co,
Box 48 Galveston. Texas.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND DRAWING COLOR LINE

The Chicago Defender 2/3/17

Overlook Garrett Morgan, Who Saved Lives in Great Cleveland Tunnel Disaster; 4 Whites Given Medals

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2.—When the news of the announcement of the Carnegie Hero Fund in Pittsburg on Jan. 24 reached here that four white men were awarded silver hero medals and that Garrett A. Morgan, the man who did the real work of a hero in the great tunnel disaster on July 24 of last year had been overlooked, the better thinking element of both races in this city became enraged and a movement is on foot to protest against the action of the Carnegie commission.

Story of the Rescue

The explosion occurred about 10 o'clock on the night of the 24th. Three rescue parties had entered the tunnel, but failed to return. Morgan, who is the inventor of a helmet designed for the purpose of protecting persons in saving the lives of those who are victims of gas fumes and smoke, was called from his home at half past 3 in the morning of the 25th, having received calls from the marine office, the city detective office and the police officer, John Chafin. All these calls came within five minutes. Morgan did not stop to dress, but jumped into his automobile minus shirt and shoes, having supplied himself with a number of helmets, and he proceeded in a hurry to the pier where the fire tug George W. Wallace was waiting to take him to the crib. Reaching the tunnel, he was told that there were a number of men in it that were in danger of losing their lives. Mayor Harry Davis was present, as well as other officials, firemen, police and life savers.

All were afraid to make an attempt to rescue the unfortunate victims, apparently on account of the failure of those who had previously failed to return.

Mr. Morgan called for volunteers to form the fourth rescue party. The police and firemen, including the life savers, failed to respond. Frank Morgan, his brother, who had come to the scene with him; Thomas Clancy of this city, a white man who was one of the four to be given the hero medal, and Thomas Castlebery, another white man of Rummersfield, Pa., volunteered. After the helmets were adjusted Mayor Davis stepped forward and bid them all goodby. The shaft was then lowered. They had gone a short distance when they stumbled over the body of a dead man. Clancy produced a light and Morgan saw a searchlight in the man's hand. He took it and went further into the tunnel, facing death. A groan was heard.

Saves Superintendent's Life

He reached the lifeless body of Superintendent Van Dusen and called the rest of the party. The body was placed on a truck and carried to the surface. It was found that he was alive and happened to be the stepfather of Clancy, one of the rescue party.

Clancy left with his stepfather while the two Morgans and their white companion were again lowered into the shaft. This second trip they brought up four bodies, only one being alive, the others having died from the poisonous gas fumes. Upon seeing Morgan come up safely the second time the police and firemen abandoned all fear, and, putting on helmets, they made a general rush to save those remaining in the tunnel that any hope of life existed in.

But Morgan and his partners were the first to go into the tunnel and return alive. Three rescue parties had failed before him. He saved the life of Van Dusen by objecting to the police using the pulmotor. Mayor Davis sustained him in this and the method was abandoned. Van Dusen was brought to life by means of artificial respiration. Morgan saved other lives in the same manner.

Where the Color Line Was Drawn

Now Cleveland, and, in fact, all Ohio, is at loss to understand the real meaning of the Carnegie commission in giving Clancy a medal and passing up Morgan. It was not until Morgan had come back with his ghastly load twice that the police and firemen were willing to sacrifice their lives. To show the real danger of the situation, Mayor David bid them good-by. It looked like sure death. Three parties had entered the mine, but none had come out alive. The question to the commission, who in all probability will deny that there was any real intention to draw the "line," is: Why was Clancy given a medal when he made one trip with Morgan, then had forsaken the party to attend to his stepfather, who was the first to be rescued? Why was Morgan overlooked when you people had the facts in a letter from the director of public utilities, Mr. Thomas S. Ferril, and the mayor?

Another piece of questionable work was, although Morgan was the first to go into the tunnel and come out alive, the mayor refused to let him testify at the court hearing. Justice—oh, where art thou?

U. S. FLAG REPLACES OFFENSIVE SIGN IN LOOP RESTAURANT

A cafeteria and restaurant on the second floor of the southwest corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, known as the Chicago Cafeteria, owned and conducted by a southerner who still held the idea that Race men and women had no rights that white people were bound to respect, was sharply brought to task at the instance of Alderman Anderson this week for the display of a sign which read:

"WE CATER TO WHITE PEOPLE ONLY"

The matter was brought to the alderman's attention by a representative of the Chicago Defender. He immediately called on Captain Lavin of the Harrison street police district and informed him of the presence of the offensive sign. Alderman Anderson pointed out to the captain that applications for restaurant licenses were accompanied with a bond given by the person who sought the license and one of the conditions in the bond was that the proprietor would obey all laws of the state and ordinances of the city.

The laws of the state, the captain was informed, prohibited discrimination against any class of people or account of race or color. "Unless this sign is removed at once," demanded the alderman, "I shall make application to the mayor for the revocation of this license." Captain Lavin immediately sent for the proprietor, informing him that the presence of such a sign was not only objectionable to a large body of our peaceful citizens, but was a direct violation of the law, and that unless it was removed at once he would recommend the revocation of the license. The proprietor promised that it would be done. The next day the alderman sent an investigator to see whether or not his promise had been kept. The investigator found that the sign had been removed and that in its stead had been placed a large American flag.

It is safe to say that this southerner with "down south" ideas of how Race people should be treated has been taught a lesson which he will not soon forget.

FIND JOKER IN JERSEY CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURE

Colored Citizens of State Harsh in Criticism of Gov. Edge and Senator Stevens.

PENALTY CLAUSE CHANGED

New Measure Provides that All Damages Recovered by Negroes Must be Turned Over to the Overseers of the Poor—Federation of Colored Organizations Issues Statement.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

NEWARK, N. J.—Negroes of the State of New Jersey are openly charging Governor Edge and State Senator Stevens with breach of faith, as a joker has been discovered in the enacted amendment to the Civil Rights laws which colored people look upon as an insult to their intelligence.

Although the colored voters played a big part in bringing about the nomination of Edge for governor at the Republican primaries and rallied to his support at the polls in November, it is charged that he has not kept faith with them; that at the first opportunity to help them in their fight to secure their constitutional rights, he gave half-hearted support.

At the opening of the New Jersey legislature the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey championed a measure to have the Civil Rights laws amended so as to afford adequate protection against color discrimination. The new bill was introduced by Assemblyman W. Irving of Glover, Bergen County, and was passed in the lower house without a dissenting vote, Republicans and Democrats concurring. Under the provisions of the measure all places of public accommodation were prohibited from discriminatory practices on account of color under penalty of damages in the amount of $500 or from thirty days to one year's imprisonment.

Hostile Influences Active.

Hostile influences, for a time, prevented action in the Senate, but through the efforts of a committee maintained at the capitol by the Federation of Colored Organizations the bill was finally passed in the upper house and sent to Governor Edge for approval. The governor, for some reason, failed to sign the bill at once, giving the opponents of the measure an opportunity to secure its recommitment for amendment, and through the efforts of Senator Stevens of Cape May County, the penalty was amended so that damages recovered will revert to the overseer of the poor of the county in which action is brought instead of to the plaintiff.

In other words, a Republican Legislature has passed a measure which prevents a colored person subjected to discrimination from receiving one cent damages. It is charged that opponents of the original bill effected a compromise with the legislators and Governor Edge, feeling assured that if Negroes could not recover damages the incentive to bring suit because of discriminations in places of public accommodation would be lacking.

Federation of Colored Organizations Makes Charges.

The following statement has been issued by the Federation of Colored organizations of New Jersey:

Colored people are openly charging Senator Stevens and Gov. Edge with breach of faith. They point to the fact that the measure was in the hands of the Governor for 24 hours after passage, and that his failure to sign the bill gave its opponents opportunity to amend it so as to withhold the damages from the person discriminated against. The excuse put forth that the amendment was offered so as to prevent wrongful advantage of the new law is not accepted by Negroes, who allege they are in possession of information to the effect that the Stevens' Amendment was offered at the request of the Governor, Senator McCran, leader of the majority, being quoted as authority for this information.

New York Age 2/15/17

Prior to his election Edge went on record as favoring amending of the laws so as to protect colored people against discrimination, and his action in delaying signing the bill is charged as a betrayal of the confidence of the 30,000 Negro voters who made his nomination possible. Attorney Isaac T. Nutter, Edge's colored campaign manager, is also being flayed. Nutter, it is alleged, despite repeated requests, refused to interest himself in the measure, and the only concerted opposition to the bill came from Atlantic City, where the latter makes his home. The leaders point to the fact that while they were at the capitol each week, Nutter failed to put in appearance, holding aloof and forcing men from other counties to meet the opposition from his home county.

At a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Federation held last week, resolutions were adopted condemning action of Senator Stevens in offering the amendment, and calling upon colored people of the State for vigilaction under the new law.

Topeka, Kan.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Capital.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose object is opposition to discrimination in public places, lack of education for your children, restricted fields of employment, peonage, taxes without representation and lynching, met at the St. Johns A. M. E. church, Thursday night. A committee was appointed to call the county attorney's attention to the fact that the managers of the theaters of Topeka, Kan., were flagrant and persistent violators of one of the laws of the state of Kansas.

The county attorney, with his usual courtesy and true to his oath of office, investigated the matter and it was satisfactorily adjusted.

The manager of the theater, when his attention was called, soon rectified the matter. There was nothing sensational, only the protest of a free people against discrimination and injustice existing, not in Belgium, but in Topeka, Kan.

Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

By NATHANIEL SAWYER,
Topeka, Kan. Chairman.

Discrimination—1917

CAN'T THE COUNTRY DO SOMETHING TO STOP THIS?

There is a man in Congress named Vinson. He hails from Georgia. The country is now at the beginning of a war which will end nobody knows when or where. The call is for clear-visioned men at Washington to shape the nation's course. Is Vinson bothered about the nation's course? Not much. Last week he introduced three bills in Congress. One was a bill to prohibit the intermarriage of white and colored people. Another was a bill to require all transportation companies and public carriers in the District of Columbia to provide separate accommodations for the two races. The third was a bill that we shall reproduce here in full. The anti-intermarriage bill and the "Jim Crow" bill are familiar, because some Southern patriot introduces them at each session. But read and ponder this:

A BILL.

To effect certain reform in the civil service by segregating clerks and employees of the white race from those of African blod and descent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That heads of all executive departments shall issue all such orders as shall be necessary to secure in all branches of the civil service of the United States to the utmost extent consistent with the public interests the segregaion of civil employees of the white race from those of African blood or descent in the performance of their services.

Sec. 2. That in all executive departments within the District of Columbia clerks or employees shall not be required to occupy the same office or workrooms with clerks or employees of African blood or descent; nor shall any white clerk or employee be placed under the orders, direction, or supervision of any person of African blood or descent.

Sec. 3. That in the Railway Mail Service of the Post Office Department white clerks shall not, except in cases of emergency, be ordered to duty in the same mail car with postal clerks of African blood or descent.

Segregation in the Government departments at Washington was bad enough under orders of departmental heads, but here is an attempt to make that segregation a part of the law of the land.. We ask if there is not some way in which the American people by the pressure of public opinion or in some other way can do something to put a stop to these ruthless insults to twelve million loyal citizens...

In another editorial in this issue we say that it is reasonable to suppose that the ninety million in this country might struggle along alone and win the war without the help of the ten million. Nevertheless, nobody knows how much fighting there is to be done, and every able-bodied and loyal citizen may yet be needed. Why, then, should a few wide-mouthed, narrow-brained statesmen(?) be allowed to insult millions of such citizens? **We ask if there is not enough pressure of public opinion to muzzle such men as Vinson?**

Color Line Again at Wendell Phillips

Chicago Defender 10/6/17

Principal Perine of the Wendell Phillips High School, Thirty-ninth and Prairie avenue, if reports are true, seems to have an indelible impression on his mind that nothing else but segregated schools will solve Chicago's educational problems. Just a week after his recent election to the principalship of high school, it is rumored that he conferred with Principal John Lewis of the Raymond School, 3633 Wabash avenue, in the attempt to have Mr. Lewis inaugurate a junior high school at his school. Mr. Perine endeavors to veil his segregation ordinance under the guise of a cunning claim that 66 per cent of the Race students only attend the first year's studies, and but half of them ever graduate, or attend through the third year.

Junior High School Planned

He further avers that the Race students are retarding the progress of the classes in the high school, and also contends that by no means can the thought of social equality ever be contemplated. Numerous reports have flooded our offices recently concerning the separate dancing classes that are being held in the halls of the school. He expressed himself as converted to the belief that Race students could better advance in their studies if they remained in the grammar school districts, where they are familiar with the atmosphere. He cited to the Chicago Defender representative that the Junior High School plan is being used in various cities, and also in a number of districts here in Chicago. And since there is a very large per cent of Race students in the Wendell Phillips, a Junior High School at the Raymond School could well decrease this percentage. He stated that as the Junior High School plan had proved a success in the exclusive white districts, it will be equally as good for Race students in heavily mixed districts.

Principal Perine is reported to have explained that the white students in this proposed Junior High School district could be easily relieved of the embarrassment of attending a Race school through a system of permits and transfers. When being asked by the reporter as to whether he thought Wendell Phillips should be a white or Race school, he exclaimed: "I don't think the time has come when the whites should be crowded out of the Wendell Phillips by the Negro." He stated that the attendance in the school this year is more than 400 less than it was last year. He assigns as the reason for this decrease the advice given the parents of children living south of Wendell Phillips. It is rumored that the alderman in that district warned the whites against sending their children to the school on account of the high attendance caused by Race students.

Teacher Ridicules Race

Mr. Perine is alleegd to have said to an investigator that Race prejudice is natural and ever prevalent, and that social mingling in Wendell Phillips would become obsolete. The noon hour dance classes may serve to prove his theory if the teachers continue to reprimand Race students, as it is claimed a Miss Chadwick did during the course of a dance class. The students were in the act of dancing when she approached them and remarked that they "wiggled like snakes and wobbled from side to side, and that they should look in the mirror and see themselves." A student who was present avers that after she cast this remark she gazed in the direction of several white students, seemingly intent on provoking laughter. In several instances the ridiculous utterances have become so annoying that Race students were forced to leave the assembly dance hall.

Race Domination Feared

It has been said officially that when the attendance at Wendell Phillips is 50 per cent Race members there will be an upheaval in the social, civic and industrial centers, which are now organized and captained by the white students.

NEGROES WANT CHANCE TO EAT AT RESTAURANTS

JACKSON MICH PATRIOT
JULY 31, 1917

Pastor Jones of A. M. E. Church Presents Protest to Commission.

Trades Council Submits Revised Rules for City Market.

Alleging that the Negro population of Jackson has been increased from about 700 to 1,400 by an influx from the south in recent months, and that he was subject to "great humiliation" by discrimination against his race, Rev. J. E. Jones, pastor of the African M. E. church, appeared before the city commission last night and asked that steps be taken to force proprietors of restaurants and eating houses to provide accommodations for negroes; that something be done to alleviate bad housing conditions, and that he be licensed to conduct a Negro employment bureau.

Mr. Jones alleged that Negroes coming here from the south found no place to stay, and no place in which they could eat. He said when they were refused accommodations at restaurants they came to him, but they were coming in such numbers he could not care for them. He also asserted Negroes desiring to buy land and build round themselves discriminated against, and believed the commission should take action to alleviate these conditions. He had been referred to the commission by the prosecuting attorney, he said.

Mayor Sparks told Mr. Jones there was no question the law required proprietors of public eating houses to serve Negroes as well as whites, but he thought it a matter for the prosecuting attorney rather than the city commission—a view to which City Attorney Trumbull agreed. As to the housing conditions, the mayor said, the trouble had not been confined to any race or creed. He said the request for a Negro employment bureau would be granted if it did not conflict with the statute under which the state employment bureau is operated.

A committee of the Trades council submitted its ideas for revision of rules governing the city market. These include conferring powers of a policeman upon the market master; permitting producers only to make sales, and prohibiting the rental of booths to middlemen or hucksters; permitting producers to leave their surplus at the closing hour with the market master, he to sell the surplus for a fee of 1 per cent, to be turned into the market fund; changing the opening hour from 5 to 6 a. m. between April 1 and October 1; requiring the market master to ascertain prices prevailing at the opening of the market and post them on a blackboard; permitting producers to report prices to be charged for future days, the market master to post the same; all prices to be on a wholesale basis, with no smaller charge for large quantities. The recommendations were referred to the ordinance committee.

Attorney Henigan, acting for Ezey Tinon, a junk dealer, whose application for a license is opposed by Chief Hudson because he is alleged to have bought stolen goods, made a written communication in which he charged spite work. Refrigerator locks and hinges, stolen from the White Frost plant by boys, had been bought by Tinon and resold to Shay Natchez. The communication was referred.

Supt. Bulkeley of the water department reported the laying of 400 feet of twelve-inch main in place of four-inch on Blackstone street; and other large mains laid on North Bates and across the Michigan Central tracks from Main street north. It was also reported that of sixty-nine valves inspected during the week, all but twenty-two were found defective or broken. Two of them would operate from pressure on one side, but not on the other, and there was also confusion as to whether the valves turned to the right or left, with no records as to which way they were to be turned.

A petition for a hamburger stand on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets during fair week was denied.

Health Officer Parnall reported that for the first time in three years the city had been entirely free from scarlet fever, diphtheria and small-

pox for five consecutive days.

An application for motorcycle races to be held at the fair grounds was granted on condition that the gates be not closed, and that no tickets be sold at the gates, or within fifty or sixty feet of the gates. This decision esablishes a precedent, the commission taking the view that the public is entitled to free access to the grounds at all times, except during fair and horse racing weeks, which are held to be especially exempted.

A contract for $1,354 worth of dishes for the new hospital was approved.

NEGROS MUST BE WAITED ON

LAW PROVIDES PENALTY FOR CAFE OWNERS REFUSING TO SERVE THEM.

Rockford, Ill., Gazette.

SIGNS ORDERED DOWN

Mayor Threatens To Revoke Licenses of Any Advertising "No Admittance."

City, state and army authorities are likely to invoke the aid of an Illinois low, it was said today if Rockford restaurants, hotel and theater proprietors, or others catering to the public, refusing to serve negro officers or selected soldiers, or in any way discriminate against them on account of their color.

An act of 1911 in the Illinois statues, which may be relied upon for prosecution of anyone found guilty of discriminating against the negro soldier.

"That all persons within the jurisdiction of said state of Illinois shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, hotels, soda fountains, saloons, barber shops, bath rooms, theaters, skating rinks, concert, cafes, bicycles (bicycle) rinks, elevators, ice cream parlors or rooms, railroads, omnibuses, tsages, street cars, boats, funeral hearses and public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodations and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens; * * * * * *"

Stiff Penalty Prescribed.

A stiff penalty is prescribed. The text of the law governing the penalty, in part, follows:

*** * * * * shall for every offense, forfeit and pay a sum not less than $25 nor more than $500 to the person aggrieved * * * * * and shall also, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed $500, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or both * * ***

The person convicted, however, cannot be made the defendant in both a civil and criminal action. He can be prosecuted on only one of the charges.

Will Include Jitneys.

The law, it is held, is broad enough to include jitneys operating between Rockford and Camp Grant.

Although the law has been on the statutes since 1911, no though of it has been given by local merchants because the conditions were different until the selection of Rockford as a national army cantonment and the sending of several thousand negro soldiers here.

Of the seven or eight hotel and restaurant proprietors interviewed today by a Register-Gazette reporter asking them what they intended to do relative to serving negro soldiers, each intimated a desire not to wait upon colored men, but all declared that they believed that they would do so.

Signs Not Tolerated.

One restaurant proprietor yesterday put up a sign in the window, which read that the place did not cater to and would not serve negroes.

Within a short time, he said, the police department ordered him to remove the sign, notifying him that Mayor Rew said he would revoke the restaurant's license unless the order was obeyed.

Other restaurant owners suggested setting aside certain tables for the negroes, while others are serving them the same as white patrons.

Tennessean
Nashville
FEB 10 1917

Race Instinct in the North.

The Chicago Tribun aking its co from a certain lynching in Georgia a few months ago, said some mighty rough things about the south. In referring to our alleged lawlessness, its mind was upon our way of getting along with the negroes, for everything pointed to its admiration for the man in black. We were quite resentful; and if we continue to read the uppity sheet—which we sneakingly do—is it not because we want to show that we are above letting our prejudice prevent us from ascertaining all sides to a controversy?

By and by it became a champion of the south's grammar. It not only defended "you-all," but commended it as the very best usage. This had a tendency to soften us, and we began to openly read everything on its editorial page again—openly and aboveboard, as we say. It rakes the President over the coals too often—still, horrified as we are at that, we are charmed with the artistry so apparent in its raking. We are afraid, indeed, that we are on the verge of growing overfond of the republican sheet, shameful though the confession sounds.

If the reader is disposed to criticise us with insinuations relative to softening of the brain or as to atrophy of our loyalty to the south, let us point to an instance of the admirable courage with which the Tribune attacks a problem when the aforesaid and same ventures near its vine and fig-tree. This is from the issue of February 1—it really sounds like the lawless and prejudiced south—and is headed "The Negro Physician":

"Objection of white patients in the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium to the appointment of a negro physician of the hospital staff may not be consistent with American principles, but it is a fact. Race prejudice may be repugnant to right thinking people, but it exists. What the administration is up against in Dr. Giles' appointment is not a theory or a principle but a condition not any the less real because it exists in the minds of the white patients.

"There is strong presumption that Dr. Giles is a capable and thoroughly trained physician. He holds several degrees from Cornell university. He passed the civil service examination. His capability has little to do with the situation. His color has created it. If there were the slightest hope or expectation that insistence upon his appointment would in any degree overcome the repugnance of white for colored the administration's adherence to legal rights might be justified. There is no such hope. Dr. Giles in the hospital will bring nothing but inflamed race prejudice on one side and hurt feelings on the other. Principles or not, such is the fact.

"The tragedy of the educated and intelligent negro cannot be lessened by any such means. It can be lessened only by tact of a not very difficult kind. White people in some localities and under some conditions grant the colored man a workable equality. It has not been gained by insistence upon principles and constitutional rights. It has been gained by tact mostly; it must be admitted on the part of the colored people.

"In the interest of pleasant relations between the races in Chicago Dr. Giles should accept some other city position and the administration should make especial efforts to find him a good one."

Yes, we're afraid we are learning to love our Chicago contemporary. It should admit the Charlestonians were not heathens because they objected to a negro as customs officer, now that it has gone so far in the Giles case.

JIM-CROW SCHOOL BILL ATTEMPT IN PENN

Boston Mass Am
5/12/17

Compulsory Bill Passed State Senate Without Dissenting Vote —Sent to House—Quick Agitation by Colored Is Holding It Up —Done While Country Is Going to War.

Guardian

(Pittsburgh Courier, April 27, 1917)

Pittsburghers have at last awakened to the fact that unless they contend for their rights individually and collectively the other fellow cannot be seriously blamed for conditions the result of his vision. 5/12/17.

The attitude of self-preservation was very forcibly demonstrated at a meeting of the Allied Civic Bodies held at the Loendi club on Tuesday evening last to protest against the passage of Senate Bill 771, by the legislature. This bill was recently introduced by Senator Hackett, and passed the Senate successfully being then referred to the House for concurrent action. The bill is nefarious in its operations inasmuch as it places upon the statutes of Pennsylvania a law regulating the form and manner of education, and particularly making it subject to punishment for white and Colored children to be attendant at the same school. If this bill were to become a law, Negro children residing in any particular district need not be educated at the school handiest to their homes, but could be sent to any other district where a particularly Negro school had been provided.

The meeting on Tuesday last was attended by members of the Loendia club, the Cosmopolitan League, the North Side Civic League and the Young Women's Auxiliary; enthusiasm reached a high pitch. Resolutions were presented appointing a committee to carry on a vigorous campaign to the end that this bill be defeated. Subscription to the amount of $40 was raised to defray expenses, and the committee was instructed to see that each and every citizen in the community was apprised of the harmful influence of such legislation and to make strenuous effort toward its defeat.

The following telegram was sent to state senators from Allegheny county and to Boies Penrose, senior senator from this state:

Allied Colored Leagues of Pittsburgh in meeting April 24, vigorously protest against Senate bill Seven Seven One and solicit your earnest co-operation in its defeat.

FRANK R. STEWARD,
CHARLES H. CARROLL,
C. Y. TRIGG,
ROBERT L. VANN,
JESSE O. STEVENSON,
SAMUEL R. ROSEMOND,
Committee.

We have just been informed that this bill has been recalled by the Senate from further action in the House. While this seems encouraging we cannot afford to rest from our efforts to secure absolute defeat of this bill NEW ORLEANS LA TEM SEPTEMBER 15 1917

M'DONOGH NO. 13 MADE NEGRO SCHOOL BY BOARD

Final Protest of Parents Overruled As Statistics Show Negroes in Majority

Despite the protest of a large delegation of parents and children attending McDonogh school No. 13, which completely filled the directors' room of the school board Friday night, the board refused to reconsider its determination to change that school from a white to a negro institution. The recommendations of the committee on teachers and instruction were adopted and hereafter the white boys in that district will attend Zachary Taylor school and the white girls Robert C. Davey school, at Dryades and Erato streets, while the negro children now attending the Fisk school will be transferred to McDonogh No. 35.

The delegation of parents and pupils was headed by Mrs. M. Blumenthal, president of the Mothers' club of the school, who read a protest and asked the board to retain the school for white children. Mrs. Blumenthal was followed by several other women, who held up their children to the board and pleaded as did Mrs. Blumenthal. One woman, who was rathe rexcited, told the board that what happened in New Orleans 46 years ago might happen again if they moved the school. She referred to the fight between the citizens and the metropolitan police.

The committee found that there was a great preponderance of negro population in the section and gave a detailed report of the number of negro barrooms, barber shops, hotels and restaurants situated there. There is a negro tenement house directly next door to the school itself. The necessity of moving the Fisk school from the negro segregated district was acute, it was said, and the McDonogh school was the only logical one to which to make the transfer.

The city attorney will answer the petition filed yesterday in the civil district court by certain people in the neighborhood of the school, asking for an injunction restraining the school board from making the proposed change.

The only compromise the board made was to agree to maintain in the immediate vicinity of McDonogh No. 13 the kindergarten and the first and second grades, so as to avoid sending the smaller children across car tracks.

The case of Miss Caroline G. H. Brewer, a teacher in the Warren Easton high school, was taken up, and it was decided with but one dissenting vote, cast by William Frantz, that she should remain undisturbed in her position. The case of Miss Brewer is already a matter of public knowledge. Briefly, she was married in May to J. V. Clark, another teacher at the high school. It was afterward learned that Clark had a wife living in Muskogee, Clark was arrested in Los Angeles, after letters had been sent here saying that he had been shot as a spy in Mexico. He was charged with a violation of the Mann act and is awaiting trial in jail in New Orleans.

Superintendent Gwynn said that the prevalence of diphtheria had been brought to the attention of the city board of health. He announced that three physicians selected by the health board would make daily inspections in those districts where the disease might exist without expense to the school board.

Discrimination - 1917

From TELEGRAM

Address: Bridgeport, Conn.

Louis Ullman of New Haven, and Attorney Theodore Steiber, and Attorney Shapiro, the two latter of this city, appeared before the Judiciary committee of the Legislature yesterday on behalf of a bill to prevent hostelries of the state discriminating against Jews, negroes and dogs was not solicited. The bill aims to pre-northern section of the state, advertising that the patronage of Jews, negroes and dogs was not solicited. The bill aims to prevent any such slur on the members of any race or creed whatsoever.

EVENING GLOBE

ss: New York City

NEGRO EDITORS WIN SUIT AGAINST SALOON

David E. Tobias, a graduate of Georgetown University and editor of the Searcher, and Eugene L. Moore, editor of the New York Age, both Negroes, were each awarded to-day the full penalty of $500 under the civil rights law by a decision handed down by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which reversed a decision of Municipal Court Justice Davies dismissing the Negro editors complaint in a suit brought against John Riehm, a cafe keeper.

The two editors alleged that when they entered Riehm's cafe in Cortlandt street the bartenders turned their backs upon them and they were given no opportunity to state what they desired to be served with, although white patrons were being served all about them.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

DECIDE NEGRO WASN'T DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

A jury to-day returned to Supreme Court Justice Garretson in Long Island City a sealed verdict in favor of the defendants in a suit for $500 penalty brought by Joseph W. Grey, a Negro, of Manhattan, against Wainwright & Smith, owners of a hotel at Rockaway Beach. The plaintiff charged that he and his wife and two friends were discriminated against last summer because of their color in that they were not served after they had given their order to a waiter.

The defense contended that the parties served before Grey, although entering after he did, had table reservations, and also that Grey and his party were not delayed more than other transients.

(By Coleman's Publicity Bureau, Palace Song Shoppe, 11th and Walnut Sts.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Coleman's Publicity Bureau learns from those in authority at the Selman dry goods store that the signs on their toilets reading "Ladies—White Only," will be thrown into the discard. The manager of the store had prepared a statement for the press, but Mr. Selman, the owner of the store, objected to any controversy through the papers. The signs will be removed. First notice of the signs was brought to the attention of the "Louisville News" by some "lady of refinement and intelligence," who styled it as an "obnoxious sign that insults race on toilets at Selman's." A representative of the bureau called upon the manager of the store and asked if there was anything to what the News had said. And they said there was "nothing to it, absolutely!" That the News was too quick to jump at conclusions before the entire matter was investigated. But that they would make no formal statement concerning the matter and that the incident would be considered closed.

Indianapolis Freeman

REGISTER

DES MOINES, IOWA

MAR 22 1917

Postpone "Jim Crow" Bill.

The "jim crow" bill, introduced in the house by Weaver, and in the senate by Senator Parker, will be reported for indefinite postponement by the senate judiciary committee today.

The Christian

The owner of Annex Restaurant, Fostoria, Ohio, was recently fined $100 for displaying an obnoxious sign "Colored Trade Not Wanted." The Mayor of the town assisted Mr. Edward Caine and a committee of Negroes in the fight against the restaurant man.

Dec. Dr. Recorder

Representative Glass of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the Pennyslvania Legislature preventing places of public resort or amusement from discrimination against persons on account of race or religion. A peenalty of from $100 tp $500 is provided for violations, to go the aggrieved persons, and a similar one to the counties where the violations occur. The bill, if enacted will strengthen the Civil Rights Law of 1887.

The Crisis June, 1917. P 91.

A New Civil Rights bill to protect colored people against discrimination has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature. It was found, however, that after the bill was passed that all damages recovered must go to the overseer of the poor and not to the plaintiff.

The Crisis May, 1917. P 36.

Discrimination—1917

Race Discrimination Condemned In Madison

Wisconsin Weekly Blade

Greek Fined For Drawing The Color Line

FINED $15 FOR HIS REFUSAL TO SERVE COLORED MAN

3-17-17

State Street Restaurant Owner Violated Equal Rights Law, Court Declares

On last Tuesday morning on complaint of W. R. Harris, Andrew Mehlas, restaurant proprietor at 207 State Street, was brought into court to answer the charge of refusing to serve W. R. Harris. It was brought out that the Greek's refusal was solely on account of color. He pleaded guilty and was fined $15 and costs with a thirty-day jail sentence as alternative.

NEGROES BOYCOT RESTAURANT

The St Louis Argus 2/16/17

MUCH PATRONIZED EATING PLACE AT SCULLIN'S PLACED IN CLASS THAT "DON'T WANT NEGRO TRADE."

Tony's Saloon, in Connection, Will Also Be Put Under Ban. Liquor Shop Open on Sunday in Violation of Law While Police Are Near By.

A restaurant or eating house located at 6713 Manchester avenue, near Scullin's Steel Plant, where many Negroes have spent their money for meals, has put the ban on serving Negroes in their place. Just when this discrimination edict went into effect, the reporter for the Argus didn't learn. However, when a representative of the Argus in company with an insurance agent went into the place and seated themselves for a lunch, last Saturday, they were promptly told that no Negroes would be served in there at the tables, stating, however, that "we can give you a hand-out and you can eat in the saloon which is connected." When questioned as to why service had been denied their patrons at this time, the attendant stated that they did not care for Colored trade and if we were not satisfied he was.

The reporter told him that just two weeks ago he, like many other Negroes, had sat at the table, was served meals and ate without a word of protest from any one. The attendant said he did not remember.

Tony's Saloon Open Sundays.

It was recalled, however, that at the time mentioned above it was on Sunday, and because the restaurant acts as an "ante room" for Tony's saloon and so many Negroes are regular Sunday patrons of the saloon, they allow the Negroes to eat in the restaurant while they patronize the saloon, which does a land-office business on Sundays.

Going in Relays.

The method used by Tony and attendants in the restaurant in violation of the law, is to allow about 25 or 30 persons to come in the restaurant and then an attendant in the restaurant knocks on the door that opens into the saloon which is a signal that everything is all right and Tony opens the door, scrutinizing each one as they pass into the saloon until the saloon is filled, then he shuts the door.

While this bunch is being served by two bartenders, another line is being formed in the restaurant, the attendant of which is very polite and courteous, every few minutes knocking on the door, telling Tony to "hurry up." During this time there is no color line drawn in the restaurant. The police were a short distance away, but seemed to pay no attention to the crowd.

It is the belief that Tony owns the restaurant and has issued this order so the Negroes will be compelled to eat in the saloon where they will spend their money for drinks.

Reactions.

Most of the Negroes seem to have given the matter very little attention and some of them were seen going into the place when they knew they were discriminated against, while others say that a boycott will be put on the restaurant and s n.

JERSEY ASSEMBLY HITS CASTE LINE

Passes Glover Bill Forbidding Discrimination in Public Places

The Amsterdam News

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

2-23-17

Legislature at Trenton Makes Law Measure by Courageous Englewood Man Which Improves Old One

(Special to the Amsterdam News.)

By Ben Howe.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Assembly at Trenton has passed the Glover bill, which guarantees equal rights for colored people in New Jersey in restaurants, hotels, stores, theatres and other public places.

There has been a law on the statute books of New Jersey guaranteeing colored people this right since 1884, but as the previous bill did not specifically name the places for which the bill was intended colored people on many occasions were forced to submit to discriminations and had to depend upon the courts to define what places were covered by the bill.

Mr. Glover is to be congratulated upon his firm stand and fight for the bill just passed, as it leaves no doubt in the minds of the colored people of the State of their rights as citizens and taxpayers. Many a colored person has lost many a chance to learn educatioially and morally, from the many public places through the fear of being discriminated against on account of their color.

Assemblyman W. Irving Glover is a business man from Englewood, Bergen County, N. J., and deserves much credit, as he has personal experience and first hand information.

NO COLOR LINE MUST BE DRAWN

Appellate Court Upholds States Civil Rights Law on Appeal

The Amsterdam News 1/24/17

CAFE MAN MUST PAY $1,000

D. E. Tobias and Eugene L. Moore Win Suit Brought Against John Rheim, 21 Cortlandt Street, for Discrimination

Reversing the judgment of the Municipal Court, which dismissed the complaint brought by two colored men who could not buy drinks in a saloon patronized exclusively by white men, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court awarded to David E. Tobias and Eugene L. Moore $500 damages each against John Rheim, keeper of a cafe at 21 Cortlandt street.

The attorney for Tobias, editor of the Searcher, said that the plaintiff was a graduate of Brown University. Moore is associate editor of the New York Age.

The suit against the cafe keeper was brought under the civil rights act, which aims to prevent any discrimination against colored men when they want to eat and drink in public places with white patrons.

The testimony in this case was to the effect that when the two plaintiffs walked into the Cortlandt street cafe the bartenders were so busy waiting on their regular white patrons that they never noticed the colored men and they finally went out in disgust at the apparent discrimination.

Judge John R. Davies of the Municipal Court dismissed the complaint. Justices Shearn, Guy and Bijur, sitting as the Appellate Term, reversed that judgment and awarded to each man $500, which was the full amount for which suit was brought.

OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS LAW TO BE CONTESTED

The Guardian

BY COLOR-PREJUDICED MOVIE-PICTURE THEATRE PROMOTER, WHO REFUSED SEAT TO COLORED TICKET HOLDER.

3-24-17

Delaware, Ohio., March 1, 1917—It is almost unthinkable and unbelieveable, but it is nevertheless a fact that the "Ohio Civil Rights Law" has been attacked in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county as being unconstitutional. The "Civil Rights Bill" was introduced in the General Assembly of Ohio in 1884 by Harry C. Smith, editor of Cleveland Gazette, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is a Colored man, and it was enacted as law.

The Colored citizens of the state have enjoyed the benefits of this law for over 33 years and no one has ever before dared to raise the question of its constitutionality until Henry Biberson, proprietor of a moving picture theatre in this city, of the name "The Strand."

The Insult.

Miss Milinda Phifer, a young Colored girl, a person of African descent, under the age of 18, purchased a ticket to see a performance in the Strand Theatre on the twelfth day of April, 1916, at Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the entrance of the lower floor and there refused and denied a seat on that floor for the sole reason that she was a Colored girl and a person of African descent. There were numerous unsold seats on the lower floor at the time of this performance.

Miss Phifer brought suit under the "Civil Rights Law," of Ohio, to recover the statutory sum of damages against the proprietor of the theatre. The proprietor of the theatre claims that Section 12940 and 12941 of the General Code of Ohio, a contravention of Section 2, Article 1; Section 24, Article 2; and Section 1, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and farther that such sections are in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

TEACHER IN COLOR LINE ULTIMATUM

Refuses 6 Palos Park Negroes as Pupils; Parents Threaten to Bring Children to School.

Race Row Climax Expected To-Day; Tobin Promises Inquiry if Formal Complaint Is Made.

Further complications developed yesterday in the race dispute centering about the Palos Park public school. Miss Burnadette Bremner, the teacher, issued an ultimatum to the school board that she "never, ne-v-er" would teach a class containing negro children.

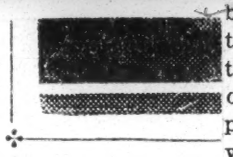
Her declaration was the climax of a series of melodramatic clashes between champions of the two negro families of the suburb, and citizens determined to maintain a "lily-white" school.

The negro parents, backed by instructions from the office of State's Attorney Hoyne and by at least one white family of the village, are determined to carry the six negro children bodily into the little schoolhouse when classes open this morning.

FIGHT HINTED NEAR.

Several white residents, among whom are the mysterious masked men who drove the negro pupils out of school last Tuesday, are ready to defy the State's Attorney and support the teacher in her stand, it is intimated.

"I never have taught negro children and I won't begin now," Miss Bremner told an Examiner reporter last night. "I don't care what the school board orders. If the negroes come to school to-morrow I—won't teach them. If we begin to allow negroes in our school soon we will be swamped with them."



On the other hand, Mrs. Richard Eaton, mother of three negro children, insisted they would attend school.

"I will take them to school to-morrow morning and sit on the doorstep and watch them all day, if necessary," she told a reporter yesterday. "The laws of Illinois do not draw the color line and I will stand on my rights."

PREPARES HER DEFENSE.

Mrs. Bertha Thomas is preparing her defense for the hearing this afternoon before Justice Arthur Kendall of Oak Park. She is charged with disturbing the dignity of the school when she appeared after the departure of the masked men Tuesday and demanded an explanation of the affair from Miss Bremner.

"I have retained an attorney and will fight them to a finish," she said. "Mrs. Margaret McCord, chairman of the school board, is behind the move to oust the negroes."

Edward J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, issued the following statement:

"The situation at Palos Park has not been brought to my attention in any official way. If any complaints are made a rigid investigation will follow. About a year ago Mrs. Bertha Thomas complained about Miss Bremner, but it was trivial, absurd, and too ridiculous for investigation. Mrs. Thomas has not informed me of her latest charge that negro children are barred from the Palos Park school."

NEGROES NOT BARRED.

Mrs. McCord said the negro children were not barred from school and would receive the same attention as the white children.

Miss Bremner was notified late yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Eaton's plan to send her children to school.

"Oh, I don't think they will," she replied, "I am sure they will move from the village soon."

Further than this she would not explain.

GIRLS FORCED TO USE NEGRO LIFT

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN

SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Tenants in the Hurt Building Tuesday were discussing with interest the building rule which requires the girl messengers of the Postal Telegraph Company to use the one elevator used by negroes and other servants, and the girl messengers themselves and the manager of the Postal's branch office which serve the Trust Company of Georgia and Hurt Buildings were exceedingly indignant.

The girls were employed by the Postal Company several weeks ago, as an experiment, and they were found excellent substitutes for men and boys, masculine messengers being hard to obtain at this time. They report to the branch office in the Trust Company of Georgia Building, to which run the wires from the Hurt Building call boxes.

The Georgian Tuesday received the following letter from a citizen, who requested that his name might be withheld from publication:

Protest From Citizen.

I feel that I am forced to write this letter in protest against the stand taken by the management of the Hurt Building, this city, in requiring the Postal Telegraph Company's "girl messengers" to use the negro elevator when delivering messages in that building.

I have heard numbers of the tenants of the Hurt Building protest against this, and have also heard many people say that this is an entirely uncalled for and unreasonable rule to make.

I know that if a vote were taken on the matter by the tenants of the Hurt Building that it would be almost unanimously decided to let the girls use any elevator that was running.

It does not seem to me that any true Southerner would make a rule obliging women or girls to use the negro elevator in any building in the South—or anywhere.

The manager of the Hurt Building rental offices, asked why girls were required to use the same elevator used by negroes, gave the building's side of the case, as follows:

"In the first place, it isn't a 'negro' elevator. We have six cars—four for our tenants and white callers, one for freight, and one for all kinds of service, including messengers and those delivering large packages. Even a tenant or his wife carrying a bulky package would be required to use this elevator, in the interest of good service and comfort for the tenants as a whole.

Rule Posted Long Ago.

"The rule requiring messengers was posted and in effect since the building was erected, years before girl messengers were thought of. We could not anticipate that girls would be employed by the Postal.

"We can not well permit the Postal girls to use all the elevators without granting the same privileges to the Western Union boys, for it is the custom of tenants desiring a messenger to ring both Postal and Western Union boxes simultaneously, let the rival messengers race and give the telegram to the first who arrives.

"You can easily see that the Postal girl would find a car just starting up, while the Western Union boy might have to wait for No. 5, the service elevator. This would place us in the position of discriminating against the Western Union in favor of the Postal."

So, on Tuesday afternoon, the girl messengers still were using the elevator marked "Negroes, Packages, Messengers."

REFUSE TO SIT IN JIM CROW SEAT; ARRESTED.

Planet 7/14/17

Des Moines Theatre Cop Bites Off Bigger "Chaw" Than He Can Swallow.

Des Moines, Ia.— Reporter Special Service.

The first race antagonism that has broken out since the officers' training camp for Negroes was established at Fort Des Moines appeared last night when J. B. Capel and L. H. McDowell, both members of Company 9 at the fort, were arrested at the Empress theater upon complaint of the management that they refused to sit in the section reserved for colored soldiers when directed to do so by the management.

The men claimed the right to sit anywhere in the house that anyone holding the same priced ticket could sit.

The arrest was made by the house officer at the Empress. The police have instructions from Chief Jackson not to make arrests involving any discrimination against Negroes, according to officials at the Second street station.

The arresting officer took the soldiers to the guard house and told the provost police to arrest them only to be told that there was nothing doing. The theater cop then wanted to release the men by returning their money or permitting them to sit in any place in the theater. The men refused however, stating that he had the authority to make the arrest, probably but that they did not have authority to release themselves. It is rumored that the theatre is likely to be closed

N. J. CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

GLOVER BILL AGAINST COLOR DISCRIMINATION IN RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, STORES AND THEATRES PASSED BY NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE—SPLENDID GAIN FOR RACE.

The Guardian

(Special)

Trenton, N. J., March 1, 1917.—The Colored people of this state are rejoiced that the Assembly at Trenton has passed the Glover bill, which guarantees equal rights for colored people in New Jersey in restaurants, hotels, stores, theatres and other public places.

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Assemblyman W. Irving Glover is a business man from Englewood, Bergen County, N. J., and deserves much credit, as he has personal experience and first hand information.

"JIM CROWED" AT DINNER; WAITERS DRAW LINE

(Special to The New York Age.)

3/29/17

CLEVELAND, O.—The embarrassment and humiliation to which prominent colored members of the Y. M. C. A. residing in Ohio were subjected a short time ago at a dinner given at the new Deshler Hotel continues to be the interesting theme for discussion among colored people throughout the State of Ohio. When Y. M. C. A. officials having the dinner in charge try to explain they make matters whose.

Among those invited to meet John R. Mott of New York, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., were Howard Gillard, Robert B. Barcus and Dr. A. Howard and Nimrod Allen, secretary of the local branch, all of Columbus; Drs. Jordan and Pettiford of Springfield and Secretary Dunbar of the Cincinnati branch.

When dinner was served it is reported that the colored men were seated at one table and the Greek waiters refused to serve them. Finally a colored bellboy waited on them.

GLOVER INTRODUCES CIVIL RIGHTS' BILL

The New York Age

(Special to The New York Age.)

ENGEWOOD, N. J.—A bill to broaden and strengthen the New Jersey Civil Rights' law was introduced into the Assembly at Trenton last Monday by Assemblyman W. Irving Glover of this town. This is in accordance with the promise made by Mr. Glover in his campaign, and he is using all his influence to secure an early hearing and favorable consideration for his bill. 2/8/17

The provisions of the Glover bill will remove all doubt as to the right of colored people in regard to accommodation at public resorts or places of amusement. The 1917 legislature is strongly Republican and there is every reason to believe that the bill will pass. All the Negro organizations in the state, both civic and political, representing 15,000 Negro voters, are being urged to take up this matter with their Senators and Assemblymen, requesting their support for this measure.

A similar bill was introduced in former legislatures, but lack of proper support caued its failure to pass. Committeeman Charles B. Hinton of Englewood is actively supporting Assemblyman Glover's eorts to secure the passage of this bill.